- Energy efficiency/Energy conservation related measures have been taken up in a big way. Energy labeling programme for major energy consuming equipment has been launched as a consumer guide and encouragement to energy efficient equipment manufacturers. An Energy Conservation Building Code has also been launched recently in May, 2007 to promote energy efficient designs and architecture of new buildings. These would lead to effective Demand Side Management.
- Promotion of Supercritical units for thermal generation. These are a prerequisites for Ultra Mega Power Plants.
- The Electricity Act, 2003 requires that distribution companies must buy part of their electricity purchase from renewable sources.
- As on 31.10.2007, out of 1,36,902 MW installed capacity in the country, 10,175 MW (7.4%) is contributed by renewable.
- In addition, highest priority has been accorded to development of hydro potential in the country and as on 31.10.2007 hydro capacity was 34,390 MW (25%). Hydro Power Initiative of 50,000 MW was launched in 2003 by the Ministry of Power to accelerate hydro power development.
- India has taken a major lead in participating in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme.
- India is an active member of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum.
- India is a partner in the future Gen Project of the United States to develop an emission free coal fired power plan.

T&D losses

1419. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:
SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the national average Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses during last three years;

(b) the targeted national average for T&D losses;

(c) the time-frame set for achieving the same;

(d) the amount of power loss in mega watts due to higher T&D losses; and

(e) whether future power demand projection is based on present T&D losses or the targeted one?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) In the earlier system of monitoring, utilities used a monitor Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses. In that system, there was a tendency of utilities booking subsidized/un-metered supply under distribution losses. T&D losses were being computed taking into account electricity bills issued to consumers as accrued income and not on actual collection basis. T&D losses for the country for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 were 32.53%, 31.25% and 30.42% respectively. Concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses was introduced in

2001-02. AT&C loss parameters capture total performance of the Utility. On the basis of available information, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 was 34.90%, 34.33% and 34.54% respectively.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has built a national consensus to focus on a time bound programme for reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. In the Chief Ministers' Conference held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 28th May 2007, a unanimous resolution was adopted which inter alia included the commitment of the States, with appropriate assistance from the Centre, to establish the necessary baseline data and information technology applications for energy accounting and auditing, and for ensuring a resolute elimination of electricity theft. In the Conference, the States committed themselves to achieve and sustain reduction in the overall AT&C losses in the next five years.

(d) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has intimated that considering the energy available for supply as 591986 GWh for the year 2005-06 and T&D losses as 30.42% for the same year and if the reasonable level of losses is taken as 15%, savings (15.42% of losses) in terms of installed generation capacity would be of the order of 14000 MW.

(e) In the future power demand projections worked out in the "Seventeenth Electric Power Survey of India", the value of T&D losses has been considered as 26.94% for the year 2007-08 and 21.97% by the end of Eleventh Plan.

Allocation of power from Simhadri Power Project-II

1420. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the request of the Andhra Pradesh Government to provide power generated from Simhadri Power Project-II to the State, so as to overcome the power crisis in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government has acceded to the above request;

(c) if so, how much power would be provided to the State from the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for at least 85% of power from Simhadri Stage-II (2x500 MW) of NTPC Ltd.

(b) to (d) The project has been approved by NTPC Ltd.'s Board as a Regional Power Station supplying power to all Southern States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Puducherry. As such the allocation of power from this station shall be made as per guidelines for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations. Andhra Pradesh would be entitled to its share as per the following guidelines:

(i) 10% of the power to be allocated to the State in which the central thermal power plant is located (Home State);

(ii) 75% of the power to be distributed among the States in the region (including Home State) in accordance with the Central Plan assistance to, and energy consumption in, the States of the region for previous five years. The two factors having equal